



FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 11, 1910.

The recent death of former Senator T. C. Platt has brought forth many reminiscences of this crafty American politician and some of his biographers have placed him alongside of the late Mat. Quay. A contemporary in referring to this pair as formidable at one time in American politics says:

In the respective characters and careers of Platt and Quay there are many points of resemblance. Both held for years political sway over the two greatest states of the union. Although they both sat long in the Senate neither of them ever formulated any great or useful measure of public policy, or went to the front as a champion. If either possessed the qualities of statesmanship, it may be observed in justice to him that he was kept too busy for their development and exercise in managing his party machine. Dull as they pretended that Quay was a greater statesman than Webster or Clay, and ridiculous contemporary hypocrisy entitled Platt the Grand Old Man. This absurdly servile adulation was a wrong to them both. Able and crafty as Platt and Quay were as politicians, in the lowest sense of the word, they owed more to the party spirit and the cynicism of the majority of their fellow-citizens than to their own abilities. With greater lust of power and less scruple than the others, the two simply seized upon the political prizes that lay where the boldest could seize them. While they were not the active propagators of political corruption they took advantage of it and organized it into a system. With little or no respect for the people, they employed the agency of party to subordinate the public welfare to personal interests.

It was an ancient observation that statesmanship is rarely ever possessed by political jugglers, nor is honesty always an index of great representative ability. At the banquet in this city on the 22nd ultimo Senator Bailey said "Tom Martin talks less and works more than any man in the Senate." It is the worker, not the trickster, clown or talker that gets over the most ground.

A few people still prefer to believe that a clash between the United States and Japan will be the only solution of the Manchurian question. The relations between the two countries became strained when Secretary Knox's proposal concerning Manchuria was formally rejected by Japan and they have remained so ever since. According to dispatches from London, England is anxious concerning the unsatisfactory relations between the United States and Japan, but her hands are tied by virtue of the Anglo-Japanese pact. The British foreign office is said to be resorting to every means to prevent an open rupture between the United States and England's ally. Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, democrat, of New York, in speaking yesterday in Washington concerning the oriental issue said:

"The money trust of New York" is attempting to make the State Department pull its chestnuts from the fire in the far East, and unless we intend to follow England's example and go to war for trade, the open door forced by the late Secretary of State John Hay will be closed on our faces. It is a bankers' war that blackens the diplomatic horizon and the citizens at large have mighty little interest in the outcome of the wrangle. It looks as though China, Russia and Japan had all got together and as well as the other two, it is not to be wondered at that they have done so. If we were in England's shoes we might go to war over the thing, for England fights for her trade. The stake is not worth while for us to do so. Our factories can get along without the Chinese or Japanese trade. It won't make a bit of difference to the workmen in these factories which ever way the little squabble turns out. If the Morgan banks do not get their share of the division over there I guess we can stand that too. Certainly the people of the country would not sanction for a minute the idea of going to war to fight for the "money trust's" share.

Former Secretary of State John W. Foster and members of the Japanese embassy in Washington say relations between the United States and Japan are amicable, and regard all reports to the contrary as assumed "phantoms which appear when large naval appropriations are being considered."

JAMES R. GARFIELD, former secretary of the interior, yesterday put his successor, Richard Ballinger, as between the teeth of a trap, with a citation of facts in which dates most decidedly challenged Mr. Ballinger's regard for truth. Garfield's testimony proved another of those tremendous sensations of the Ballinger-Pinchot probe, testing, as it did, to put Mr. Ballinger in the light of an artful concealer of the fact that the Guggenheim interests were back of the Alaska coal lands grab which the Glavis charges blocked.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand operatives have been thrown out of employment by curtailment of production by Fall River cotton mills. Still the republican leaders declare that the country was never in a more prosperous condition!

Fearing mob violence, Tom Preston, the negro who murdered Michael Cusky, in Bedford City several years ago, was sent to Lynchburg last night for safe keeping and he is now safe in the jail of that city.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, Washington, March 11.

The perennial Japanese war-scare, which has bloomed in all its glory during the past few days, was badly frost-bitten today. Former Secretary of State Foster and Keishiro Matsui, counselor of the Japanese embassy, both played Jack Frost with the dire prophecies, and when they finished the war scare was in sad need of a ray of sunshine. "I cannot express too emphatic an opinion," said the former secretary of state, "about this Japanese war-scare. Only this morning I received a letter from an American friend in Japan, deploring the agitation in this country. He says that it is doing untold harm to American influence in Japan. The Japanese want to be our friends. There are a few agitators and demagogues over there, but the Japanese are a sensible and level-headed race and can easily see the hollowness of the anti-American talk. Counselor Matsui of the Japanese Embassy denied absolutely that there is any tension between the embassy and the State Department as a result of Japan's rejection of the Knox plan for neutralization of the Manchurian railroad. He added "Only the pleasantest relations exist between the Japanese Embassy and the American State Department, and any report to the contrary can be ridiculed."

Secretary of State Knox today received a report from Professor H. C. Emory, chairman of the tariff board, and Charles M. Pepper, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who returned today from a visit to Ottawa where they consulted with the Canadian government officials regarding the tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion. The two American commissioners consulted with their colleagues of the tariff board today and prepared their report for submission to the State Department. Any information as to what it contains must come from that department. Unofficially, however, it is learned that the Canadian government at the present moment is disposed to stand pat. Canada is perfectly willing to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States but it points out that even the minimum rates of the American tariff upon many Canadian products are now so high as to prohibit importation from Canada to the United States.

"The cattle herders are reeling over land for a quarter of a cent an acre; that's why we are coming to the national government for this bond issue. With all due respect to Mr. Pinchot, he is responsible for the failure of the reclamation projects to pay as well as was expected of them."

Representative Taylor (dem. Colo.) made this assertion today to the House ways and means committee in the course of an argument urging the passage of the Mondell bill which provides for the bond issue to complete the irrigation enterprises already begun.

With Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service again on the stand, the congressional conservation investigating committee reconvened today. Davis is being examined as to the restoration and rewilding of the Ballinger water power sites formerly reserved by Secretary of the Interior Garfield. The reclamation service was concerned in the examination of these lands under Garfield, and Davis, as chief engineer, was personally acquainted with the ground in a big number of cases of water power sites. It was brought out early in the examination today that there were two methods of withdrawal—first, under the reclamation act, and second, under the so-called "supervisory power" of the secretary of the interior. The early part of Davis's examination by Attorney Pepper was technical in its character, relating to administration and procedure in the service. Testimony as to facts directly at variance with those contained in the president's letter of September 18, 1909, to Secretary Ballinger, exonerating him from charges of maladministration in office was presented to the committee.

A report recommending the passage of the Senate bill for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood was adopted today by the Senate committee on territories. Senator Beveridge planned to submit the report to the Senate today but the early adjournment will delay the presentation until next week. The bill gives each territory 1,000,000 acres of land with which to pay territorial bonds validated by an act of Congress in 1898. All other debts will have to be borne by the people of the new states. The time of residence in either states required to gain citizenship was increased from six months to one year. No English test of the constitutionality such as is now required by the laws of Arizona, is called for by the bill and so voters in the states will not be subject to that ordeal. The Beveridge bill will be offered in the Senate as a substitute for the Hamilton bill which has been passed by the House. The vote in the committee on the bill was on strict party lines, the republicans favoring and the democrats opposing it.

Another of President Taft's legislative measures, the bill providing for a \$30,000,000 bond issue for reclamation work, is in difficulties today, following the statement of former Secretary of the Interior Garfield, on the stand in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation yesterday that the issue is absolutely unnecessary. The House committee on ways and means has been struggling with the Taft recommendation which is embodied in a bill fathered by Representative Mondell of the public lands committee. A rather stiff opposition has developed to the measure and with Garfield's statement are today preparing to stifle in the committee if they can. Another bill, with the same object but authorizing an issue of certificates of indebtedness instead of a bond issue, is also in the House committee on ways and means. It was introduced by Senator Carter, and was passed by the Senate. It seems to be pretty safely smothered in the House committee. Garfield's criticism of the bond issue arose from his defense of his own scheme of settlers' irrigation certificates. Under his scheme the settlers paid the government for the benefit of irrigation projects, by their own labor in perfecting the projects. This Ballinger has held illegal, and the president has demanded the bond issue as the only means of carrying on the numerous unfinished irrigation schemes all over the west.

Secretary of War Dickinson regaled the Cabinet at its meeting today with samples of ginger bread, ginger snaps and sweet cakes made from cotton seed flour, the new food staple of the south

which is to take the place of both meat and bread. He also gave a sample to Secretary Wilson to have it analyzed by Dr. Wiley and pronounced upon as to its nutritive value by food experts. At the same time there was an impromptu luncheon in the secretary's office in the War Department in which the menu consisted of six different kinds of bread and cake made from the same material. Cotton seed flour costs only half as much as wheat flour and contains a much larger proportion of protein matter than is ordinarily supplied by meats.

When asked his views on the Philadelphia strike situation today, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said to the United Press: "In regard to the extension of the strike from Philadelphia to the state of Pennsylvania or through the country, I do not want to discuss for publication at this time. Whatever plans we may have for the protection of labor I do not know that it is necessary to publish or proclaim. We will do the best we can to protect the rights and interests of the working people." Mr. Gompers was severe in his denunciation of what he believes was the unnecessary drastic measures resorted to in Philadelphia to prevent outdoor meetings in that city.

Edward Jones, 60 years old, an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, died suddenly in a police ambulance yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Jones was taken from the hospital yesterday morning to Criminal Court No. 2, where he appeared before a jury on a charge of lunacy. The jury adjourned him insane.

Charles H. Evans aged about 79 years, one of the best known statisticians in Washington and for many years one of the Treasury Department's customs experts, was found dead in his bed at his home, yesterday in that city. He had been sick from an attack of grip for the past two days.

The earthquake reported from the Pacific Coast was recorded on the seismograph of the Weather Bureau here at 2:10 a.m. today. The vibrations were insufficient to warrant any announcement as to the probable center of the disturbance.

Sixty-first Congress.

SENATE.

A joint resolution was passed by the Senate today providing that all documents, foreign and domestic, printed by order of Congress, the president or the executive departments must be in the English language. All foreign terms expressing time, measure or degree must be given in the English equivalent. All coins must also have their value expressed in the same manner. The metric system must be figured out in English.

At the request of Senator Aldrich, the Senate agreed that the exercises incident to accepting the statue of John C. Calhoun tomorrow shall take place immediately after the Senate convenes and that no other business of any kind be transacted.

A communication from the governor of South Carolina was laid before the Senate, announcing that the legislature of that state had ratified the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the imposition of a tax on incomes.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Marion H. Stevenson, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the District of Cherry-stone in Virginia.

Sidney Bieber's nomination for collector of customs, in this district, which had been recommended by the Senate committee on commerce for confirmation, was today recommended to the committee. This is to give opportunity for the filing of protests by persons opposed to his appointment.

HOUSE.

In accordance with the last request made by Representative Perkins, the House proceeded with its regular business after being officially informed of his death.

According to Mr. Payne, who conveyed the message from the lips of the congressman to his fellow-members, it was the first request of the kind ever made in history.

"It becomes my sad duty," said Mr. Payne. The members of the foreign affairs committee of the House will act as honorary pall-bearers at the funeral services Sunday afternoon. The New York congressional delegation will hold a meeting this afternoon to select the members of the escort to take the body of Mr. Perkins to Rochester. "I'll tell you how to save a few million of dollars," said Mr. Champ Clark. "Master out the troops you've got in the Philippines and it'll be the happiest act that was ever recorded since the morning stars got together and sang for joy."

The discussion was upon an appropriation for additional officials in the Department of State and Mr. Tawney was defending the item.

"Senator Aldrich says he could run the business of this government for \$300,000,000 less than it is being run now," continued Mr. Clark. "I'd run for one am in favor of letting him try it." The records made by Commander Pasby belong to the public according to Mr. Hughes (dem. N. J.), who introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to transmit the "soundings and tidal observations" made by the explorer on his polar trip.

Declaring that conditions are outrageous in the Baltimore Steel Works, Representative Rainey (dem. Ill.) today introduced a resolution in the House calling for an investigation of the big steel plant by the House committee on labor.

A bill was favorably reported to make Guy K. Calhoun, the midshipman at Annapolis who leaped from a window of the academy while delicious and cripple for life, a professor of mathematics at the institution.

Unfounded Rumor.

New York, March 12.—A report that J. P. Morgan had dropped dead in Florence, Italy was circulated on the Stock Exchange about noon today and for a time caused a flurry. As the office of J. P. Morgan, it was stated that the rumor was unfoundedly false, that they had been in communication with Mr. Morgan and that his health was excellent. Just where the rumor originated could not be learned.

Disregarding the advice of United States Senator Elihu Root and Governor Hughes, the New York state Senate, at the close of an all night conference, selected Mr. George H. Cobb, of Westtown, as president pro tem, to succeed John P. Aldis. Mr. Cobb received seven votes, including his own.

The president has nominated L. Clark Hoge to be postmaster at Leesburg.

Roosevelt Has Nothing To Say.

Renk, Soufan, March 11.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has absolutely nothing to say publicly regarding American politics. The "insurgent move," the new tariff, the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and the alleged graft investigation at Albany, N. Y., might as well not exist in so far as getting an expression from him goes.

"I have nothing to say and will have nothing to say on American or foreign politics," declared Colonel Roosevelt, and turning to your correspondent he continued:

"I want to ask you to state once more through the United Press that I will grant no interviews and will make no statements of any kind on American or world politics, and the public can accept as false as soon as it appears anything purporting to be an interview with me relative to such subjects. This applies not only to the present but to my entire stay in Europe."

The ex-president, looking as brown and as hard as a prize fighter in training, arrived here today aboard a steamer and immediately encountered a group of American newspaper correspondents who had come to Renk.

Despite the exactions that his European tour will make, the colonel looks forward to it with keen anticipation. He expressed himself as pleased over the coming marriage of his son Theodore, Jr., to Miss Alexander, of New York, which, he understands, will take place shortly after his return to New York.

Patten in England.

Manchester, England, March 11.—Cotton experts who talked with James Patten, the big Chicago grain manipulator, are convinced today that he has come to England to investigate the consumption of raw material so he may be guided more clearly in his future operations in cotton.

Patten insists that there is no "business" connection with his trip, but the moment he arrived here today from Liverpool he began interviewing some of the big cotton spinners and then visited the cotton exchange. The cotton spinners with whom he talked say his conversation clearly indicated that he is here for "pointers."

Patten has done little since his arrival in England except to mix with those interested in the cotton industry. If he has anything to do with his trip, he has not disclosed it.

Patten was recognized a few minutes after he entered the exchange and was immediately surrounded by a hooting crowd. Brothers came to the big man's aid and escorted him to the street, where the hostile demonstration was renewed with such vigor that a strong force of police was called.

The police had difficulty in driving the crowd back from the building in which Patten took refuge. They formed a guard about him and got him safely into a cab which was driven at break-neck speed to his hotel.

Patten's market operations are believed to be inimical to the big cotton spinning interests of this city. The Chicagoan nerves were plainly shaken when he regained the hotel.

Conditions in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Conditions in Philadelphia are growing worse instead of better as a result of the street car and the subsequent general strike.

Manufacturers and city authorities say they do not fear the threatened state strike. The action of the State Federation of Labor in New Castle in putting the proposed strike up to every individual union in the state for vote, they declare, kills any chance for a state-wide labor walk-out. They believe that while unions in other sections of the state are willing to contribute financial and moral support to the Philadelphia strikers, they would be unwilling to give up their own employment.

How to end the strike and thereby stop the general strike which has literally paralyzed business in the city of Brotherly Love, is the object of a great mass meeting of representatives in the city, to be held this afternoon.

The situation is critical. Bloodshed and rioting has become a matter of daily occurrence, and each succeeding riot incited the lawless element to greater outbreaks.

No serious disorder has occurred today, though a number of cars have been stoned by individuals in outlying sections.

Blierot's Promise.

Paris, March 11.—A monoplane that will carry him 75 miles an hour is the promise of Louis Blierot, the "channel crosser," who returned today from Pau, where he is, conducting an aviation school. Blierot's new machine, which differs little from the one in which he crossed the channel, has been tried several times in private and on the preliminary tests, Blierot says the machine will be entered in the Rheims meeting in July. In the new monoplane the wind resistance has been decreased and the machine built to accommodate a much more powerful motor than in his old aeroplane.

Efforts at Mediation.

Baltimore, Md., March 11.—It was officially announced at the conclusion of this morning's conference between Dr. Charles P. Neill, the federal mediator, and the leader of the conductors and trainmen, that the end in the effort to mediate the wage and service condition dispute between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its employees would come either tonight or tomorrow. What the result will be is not known.

New York, March 11.—Official explanation of the action and purpose of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in taking over a substantial interest in the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the statement that a substantial reduction in rates of such communication has resulted for the public, is made in an annual report of the directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was transmitted to the 35,000 stockholders by President Theodore N. Vail today.

The report states that 1909 was a year of remarkable progress and prosperity for the company.

Rev. J. O. Clippinger, 53 years old, a United Brethren minister of Rohrerstown, Md., cut his throat from ear to ear yesterday morning and then severed the arteries in both his wrists, using two razors. His condition is critical. Ill-health was the cause of his attempt at suicide.

The Legislature.

Considerable progress was made in the Senate, yesterday on the general appropriation bill, but the House did not get very far, and it is likely that all three sessions today will be necessary before it is finally disposed of. This means that chances of the passage of any appreciable number of other bills have gone a-glimmering.

Retrenchment and reform was the watchword of many of the members in dealing with the matter of general appropriations. Reductions in expenditures were secured in some instances over the opposition of the finance committee, which stood for the most part by their recommendations, but in the main the committees, which were taken to have carefully considered these matters, were indorsed. The conclusion is that the committee had previously done the cutting.

On the pension question the House refused to incorporate in the bill an appropriation for the deficits in the fund for 1908 and 1909. Attention was called to the fact that this might not be legal.

The compensation of the secretary of the commonwealth was cut by the House by eliminating the fee. The Senate made no such reduction.

No change was made in the location of the offices of the Department of Agriculture, although a fight was made looking to this end. The Senate cut out the appropriation for advertising the resources of the state, but the House refused to do this.

Senator Strode, after a long fight, succeeded in securing the insertion of mention of his State College for Women. No money goes with it, and he did not get at all what he wanted.

Salaries were changed to some extent. The Senate increased that of the commissioner of agriculture to \$3,500 and that of the adjutant general to \$3,000. The House voted down a motion to the same effect as to the latter office.

The insane asylums in the House got exactly what the committee had previously decided.

The House at a late hour last night decided to make a cut of 10 per cent in the appropriation for the University of Virginia. This action was taken as the result of the action of the finance committee in so arranging the common school fund as to cause a reduction estimated at from \$70,000 to \$100,000.

Vigorous protests were voiced by Roosevelt Page and other members, who contended that the university is a part of the free school system of the state. The matter will come up again today.

Last night the two houses elected James H. Fletcher, Jr., as judge of the new Thirty-first Circuit, and Edward W. Robertson as judge of the Law and Chancery Court of the city of Roanoke.

A unique amendment to the charter of Basic City was passed by both houses making the sale of liquor illegal in that town for a period of 99 years.

SENATE.

Discussion of the appropriation bill was the chief feature of the session of the Senate yesterday. It refused to decrease the salary of the adjutant-general, and increase the salary of the commissioner of agriculture from \$2,800 to \$3,500. The 5,000 appropriation for advertising the resources of the state in this and other countries was stricken out.

The afternoon was consumed in the discussion of Senator Strode's rider to the bill providing that the state should indorse the policy of a state college for women. After considerable debate the rider was killed, but in another form Senator Strode succeeded in having it tacked on to the bill providing that the state should co-ordinate the action of the various institutions shall consider the proposition and report to the next session of the general assembly.

At night a number of House bills were sent to third reading, while a good many were held back by objections.

Among the bills not sent to third reading was the now famous Love bill, requiring district school superintendents to be voters and residents of their district.

The House bill amending the act creating the board of health was taken up and passed.

Charges of misapplication and misappropriation of public funds were preferred against State Health Commissioner Eagon G. Williams last night by Senator Noel, republican. It was while the upper branch was considering the clause of the general appropriation bill, setting apart \$40,000 to the state board of health, and a like sum for building and improvements at the Calverly Sanatorium, that this unlooked for indictment came.

A resolution of sympathy was tendered Senator Daniel on account of illness.

HOUSE.

As stated in the Gazette the House in the morning session passed the Byrd oil tax bill, but it received a black eye last night at the hands of the Senate committee on finance, which reported it unfavorably. Its fate is doubtful.

The general appropriation bill was the next business and it was determined to consider it item by item.

There was a general discussion of the good roads revenue. Mr. McRae, of Cumberland, offered a resolution the adoption of which would be severe criticism of the work of the finance committee. The resolution was to amend that portion of the appropriation providing for road improvement and that portion providing for state college downward Mr. McRae declared that the finance committee delayed the introduction of the bill until the last moment, when the House had to swallow it whole or not have any appropriation.

Chairman Bowman, of the finance committee, answered Mr. McRae with the information that he was not competent to discuss the question on the floor of the House. A vote on the question passed the resolution by.

Boni's Demand on the Duchesses. Paris, March 11.—Count Boni de Castellani, former husband of the Duchess of Talleyrand, continued the legal embarrassment of the duchess today by making a demand for an immediate inventory of the furniture in the duchess's home on Avenue Malakoff and in the Chateau du Marais, her country place, to determine what belongs to him and what to her.

The count claims much of the furniture is his and seeks possession of it. He is joined in his demand by M. Lepere, a creditor of Boni to the amount of \$34,000.

Reports received at San Francisco today make it certain that the slight earth tremor felt throughout central California did no damage.

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These Hats are of rough straws, fancy braids, and leghorn; some are faced with velvets, wings, quills, flowers, and a few have broad flat bow of net. Also showing a beautiful assortment of Toques and Turbans, in large and small shapes, some trimmed with flat velvet bows; some with flowers and others with fancy feathers. Second floor—Tenth st.

Boys' Easter Clothing.

We are now showing an attractive assortment of New Spring Clothing for boys and youths, including Reefers, Single and Double Breasted Suits, Sailor and Russian Blouses, Suits, in the new styles and colors. Boys' Spring-weight Reefers—new styles, new materials: broadwale serges, covers, shepherd's plaid, fancy mixtures, serges, and chevrons, with velvet or self-collars. Sizes 2 to 12. Good values at \$3.95 and \$5.00 each. Other qualities at \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50, and \$10.

Foy's All-wool Suits in new spring patterns; double-breasted coat, with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers; lined throughout; sizes 7 to 17. Special price, \$6.50 each.

Boys' Medium and Heavy Weight Suits at greatly reduced prices. Sizes 7 to 17. Special price, \$5.00 each. Regular values, \$7.50 to \$11.

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COURT OF APPEALS.

Of the thirty or more opinions handed down the most important, from a public standpoint, was that bearing on the case of Samuel Hardy, who stands convicted of the murder of Tobias Gracchos Jones. Yesterday's action of the court means that nothing but death, an escape from jail or the clemency of the executive, can now save him from the electric chair. In short, the court has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Nansemond county, which found the man guilty of murder in the first degree. Mr. Jones was shot down at his gate on the night of October 26, 1908, and, with almost his dying breath, he accused Hardy of the crime.

The following are among the opinions handed down yesterday:

By James Keith, president: Beavers' administrative vs. Putnam's curator. Circuit Court of Fairfax county. Affirmed.

Washington, Alexandria & Mt. Vernon Railway Company vs. Trimyer. Circuit Court of city of Alexandria. Reversed.

Carter vs. Jeffries. Circuit Court of Prince William county. Reversed.

Southern Railway Company vs. Bailey. Circuit Court of Orange county. Reversed.

City of Richmond vs. Jones et al. Law and Equity Court of city of Richmond. Reversed.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company vs. Wills. Circuit Court of Orange county. Reversed.

By Judge R. H. Gardwell: Hardy vs. Commonwealth. Circuit Court of Nansemond county. Affirmed.

By Judge John A. Buchanan: Leterman vs. Charlottesville Lumber Company. Corporation Court of city of Charlottesville. Reversed.

By Judge George M. Harrison: Southern Railway Company vs. Lewis. Corporation Court of city of Danville. Reversed.

By Judge Stafford G. Whittle: Hooper-Columbus Associated Breweries Company et al. vs. Stag Hotel Corporation. Corporation Court of city of Norfolk. Affirmed.

Eubank vs. city of Richmond. Hustings Court of city of Richmond. Affirmed.

Virginia Baking Company vs. Southern Biscuit Works. Chancery Court of city of Richmond. Reversed.

Perkins vs. Herring. Circuit Court of Louisa county. Reversed.

Proceedings of the court yesterday were as follows:

Imperial Company vs. Trotman. Fully argued and submitted.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company vs. Dally's administrator. Argued and submitted.

[New York Stock Market.]

New York, March 11.—The selling movement in progress in the late trading yesterday became more vigorous at the opening this morning, when stocks were sold at declines of one point or more. And there was, however, a recovery all through the list. Slight decline in the general list at the opening was followed by an upturn of about a point in most issues. At the end of the hour the tone was quiet and firm.

The Linder Shoe for Ladies fine wear has no equal. John A. Marshall & Bro., 422 King street.